




UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
United States Patent and Trademark Office
Address: COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450
www.uspto.gov

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/920,549	08/01/2001	Rui Lin	884.488US1	9711
7590 12/06/2004 Schwegman, Lundberg, Woessner & Kluth, P.A. P.O. Box 2938 Minneapolis, MN 55402			EXAMINER NASH, LASHANYA RENEE	
			ART UNIT 2153	PAPER NUMBER
DATE MAILED: 12/06/2004				

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No. 09/920,549	Applicant(s) LIN ET AL. 	
	Examiner LaShanya R Nash	Art Unit 2153	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 01 August 2001.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-30 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-30 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

Claims 1-30 are pending.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

Claim 4 and 27 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.

Claim 4 recites the limitation "the service node" in line 3. There is insufficient antecedent basis for this limitation in the claim. Examiner suggests replacing the term with "support node" for proper antecedent basis.

Claim 27 recites the limitation "the public address" in line 2. There is insufficient antecedent basis for this limitation in the claim. Examiner suggests replacing the term with "a public address" for proper antecedent basis.

Claim 27 recites the limitation "the destination address" in lines 2 and 4. There is insufficient antecedent basis for this limitation in the claim. Examiner suggests replacing the term with "a destination address" for proper antecedent basis.

Claim 27 recites the limitation "the private address" in line 4. There is insufficient antecedent basis for this limitation in the claim. Examiner suggests replacing the term with "a private address" for proper antecedent basis.

Claim 27 recites the limitation "the network address" in line 7. There is insufficient antecedent basis for this limitation in the claim. Examiner suggests replacing the term with "a network address" for proper antecedent basis.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

**Claims 1 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by
Lundberg et al. (US Patent 6,760,757), hereinafter referred to as Lundberg.**

In reference to claim 1, Lundberg discloses a web server in an aircraft, that is employed to provide web access to users while the vehicle is in motion, (column 1, lines 43-51). Lundberg further discloses:

- A mobile server, (column 1, lines 42-51 and column 2, lines 27-36), comprising:
 - A master server portion (Figure 1-item 7) to communicate server data wirelessly, (column 2, lines 65 to column 3, line 18 and column 3, lines 49-51); and
 - A virtual server portion, (Figure 2-item 10) coupled to the master server portion through a support node (Figure 1-item 5) to communicate the server data and

service a client request via wire line, (column 3, lines 39-51 and column 4, lines 1-18).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claim 10 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Lundberg et al. (US Patent 6,760,757), and further in view of Ramasubramani et al. (US Patent 6,314,108), hereinafter referred to as Lundberg and Ramasubramani, respectively.

In reference to claim 10, Lundberg discloses a web server in an aircraft, that is employed to provide web access to users while the vehicle is in motion, (column 1, lines 43-51). Lundberg further discloses:

- A system that provides mobile server service, (column 1, lines 42-51 and column 2, lines 27-36), comprising:
 - A mobile server to service client requests, the mobile server comprising a virtual server portion (Figure 2-item 10) to operate in a wire line data network and a master server portion (Figure 1-item 7) to operate in a wireless communication system, (column 2, lines 65 to column 3, line 18; column 3, lines 49-51; column 3, lines 39-51 and column 4, lines 1-18); and

- A support node (Figure 1-item 5) to route client requests received through the wire line data network to the virtual server portion for servicing, (column 2, lines 65 to column 3, line 18; column 3, lines 49-51; column 3, lines 39-51 and column 4, lines 1-18).

However, the reference does not explicitly show the support node to convert data packets between a wireless packet radio format of the wireless communication system and a wire line data network format of the wire line data network.

Nonetheless, this limitation was well known in the art at the time of the invention, as further evidenced by Ramasubramani. Therefore, would have been an obvious modification to the aforementioned system, as disclosed by Lundberg for one of ordinary skill in the art.

In an analogous art, Ramasubramani discloses network gateway that provides access to wire line network for wireless mobile communication devices via conversion of data packets, (column 1, lines 30-47 and column 4, lines 1-18). One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to implement this modification, so as to couple users of wireless devices to wire line networks (i.e. Internet) in an efficient and cost effective manner, (Ramasubramani column 2, lines 19-21).

Claim 14 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Lundberg et al. (US Patent 6,760,757), in view of Patel et al. (US Patent 6,747,692), hereinafter referred to as Lundberg and Patel, respectively.

In reference to claim 14, Lundberg discloses:

- A method for providing mobile server services, (column 1, lines 42-51 and column 2, lines 27-36), comprising:
 - Receiving server data for a virtual server portion (Figure 2-item 10) of a mobile server from a master server portion (Figure 1-item 7) of the mobile server through a wireless network, (column 2, lines 65 to column 3, line 18; column 3, lines 49-51; column 3, lines 39-51 and column 4, lines 1-18);
 - Routing a client request for server service to the virtual server portion; and servicing the client request by the virtual server portion providing at least some of the server data, and the virtual server portion is coupled via wire line to a data network, (column 2, lines 65 to column 3, line 18; column 3, lines 49-51; column 3, lines 39-51 and column 4, lines 1-18).

However, the reference does not explicitly disclose service from a wireless communication device comprising, and wherein the master server portion resides in the wireless communication device and communicates the server data wirelessly.

Nonetheless, this would have been an obvious modification to the aforementioned method, as disclosed by Lundberg, for one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention, as further evidenced by Patel.

In an analogous art, Patel discloses a mobile communication device, with an internal web server (column 2, line 62 to column 3, line 5 and Figure 3-item 2). Patel,

further discloses the aforementioned portable server wirelessly communicates to various network, (column 3, line 3-54; column 5, lines 25-60). One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to implement the aforementioned modification, so as to provide users access to data stored on portable web servers with the benefits of speed, efficiency, and increased accessibility, (column 3, lines 1-3).

In reference to claim 15, Lundberg and Patel explicitly show the limitations, (Lundberg column 3, lines 39-51 and column 2, lines 27-36).

In reference to claim 16, Lundberg and Patel explicitly show the limitations, (Lundberg column 4, lines 1-18).

In reference to claims 18-20, Lundberg and Patel explicitly show the limitations, (Lundberg column 4, lines 1-23 and column 1, lines 43-61).

Claim 28 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Lundberg et al. (US Patent 6,760,757), in view of Patel et al. (US Patent 6,747,692), and further in view of Bruner (US Patent Application Publication 2002/0138625) hereinafter referred to as Lundberg, Patel , and Bruner, respectively.

In reference to claim 28 Lundberg discloses:

- A method of operating a server having a master server portion (Figure 1-item 7) and a virtual server portion coupled via wire line to a data network, (column 1, lines 42-51 and column 2, lines 27-36), the method comprising:
 - Transmitting server data to the support node (Figure 1-item 5) over the wireless network for routing to the virtual server portion (Figure 2-item 10) over the data network, (column 2, lines 65 to column 3, line 18; column 3, lines 49-51; column 3, lines 39-51 and column 4, lines 1-18).

However, Lundberg fails to explicitly show the master server portion residing in a wireless communication device. Nonetheless, this would have been an obvious modification to the aforementioned method, as disclosed by Lundberg, for one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention, as further evidenced by Patel.

In an analogous art, Patel discloses a mobile communication device, with an internal web server (column 2, line 62 to column 3, line 5 and Figure 3-item 2). Patel further discloses the aforementioned portable server wirelessly communicates to various network, (column 3, line 3-54; column 5, lines 25-60). One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to implement the aforementioned modification, so as to provide users access to data stored on portable web servers with the benefits of speed, efficiency, and increased accessibility, (column 3, lines 1-3).

However, Lundberg and Patel fail to disclose registering with a support node to provide server services, the support node providing an interface between a wireless network and a data network supporting packet radio data communications for the

wireless communication device over the wireless network; and receiving client data updates from the support node over the wireless network, the client data updates being routed to the support node from the virtual server portion over the data network, wherein requests for server services are provided by the virtual server portion when the master server portion is unavailable. Nonetheless, this modification to the aforementioned method, as disclosed by Lundberg and Patel, would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention as further evidenced by Bruner.

Bruner discloses a method for remote users to access Internet information from remote locations through a mobile web server (paragraph [0011], lines 1-14). Bruner further discloses registering with a support node (i.e. Ground Server Node) to provide server services, the support node providing an interface between a wireless network and a data network supporting packet radio data communications for the wireless communication device over the wireless network; and receiving client data updates from the support node over the wireless network, the client data updates being routed to the support node from the virtual server portion over the data network, wherein requests for server services are provided by the virtual server portion when the master server portion is unavailable, (paragraph [0014], lines 1-8; paragraph [0015], lines 1-6; paragraph [0021], lines 1-29; paragraph [0022], lines 1-20; paragraph [0024], lines 1-17; and paragraph [0078], lines 1-6). One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated by to implement this modification, so as to provide communications to users where communications are limited, expensive or intermittent and thereby increasing method efficiency (Bruner paragraph [0011], lines 1-14).

Claims 2-3 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Lundberg et al. (US Patent 6,760,757), in view of Patel et al. (US Patent 6,747,692), and further in view of Narayanaswamy (US Patent 6,295,457) hereinafter referred to as Lundberg, Patel, and Narayanaswamy respectively.

In reference to claim 2, Lundberg shows the mobile server with a master server portion, and the virtual server portion is wire line coupled with the data network, (column 2, lines 65 to column 3, line 18; column 3, lines 49-51; column 3, lines 39-51 and column 4, lines 1-18). However, the reference does not explicitly disclose the master server portion is part of a wireless communication device. Nonetheless, this would have been an obvious modification to the aforementioned method, as disclosed by Lundberg, for one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention, as further evidenced by Patel.

In an analogous art, Patel discloses a mobile communication device, with an internal web server (column 2, line 62 to column 3, line 5 and Figure 3-item 2). Patel further discloses the aforementioned portable server wirelessly communicates to various network, (column 3, line 3-54; column 5, lines 25-60). One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to implement the aforementioned modification, so as to provide users access to data stored on portable web servers with the benefits of speed, efficiency, and increased accessibility, (column 3, lines 1-3). In addition, the references fail to show the wireless communication device communicates through a

base station. Nonetheless, this limitation was well known in the art at the time of the invention, as further evidenced by Narayanaswamy. Therefore, would have been an obvious modification to the aforementioned system, as disclosed by Lundberg and Patel for one of ordinary skill in the art.

In an analogous art, Narayanaswamy discloses an integrated wireless communication base station and Internet gateway, (column 1, lines 25-51; column 2, lines 24-50; column 3, lines 29 to column 4, lines 23 and Figure 1-item 112). One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to implement this modification, so as to provide a mobile system with direct communications to a data network and thereby increase system efficiency (Narayanaswamy column 2, lines 18-20).

In reference to claim 3, Lundberg, Patel, and Narayanaswamy explicitly show the limitations, (Lundberg column 4, lines 1-18).

Claim 4 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Lundberg, Patel, and Narayanaswamy as applied to claims above, and further in view of Ramasubramani et al. (US Patent 6,314,108), hereinafter referred to as Ramasubramani.

In reference to claim 4, Lundberg, Patel, and Narayanaswamy show substantial features of the claimed invention. However, the references fail to explicitly to show the support node to convert data packets between a wireless packet radio format of the wireless communication system and a wire line data network format of the wire

line data network. Nonetheless, this limitation was well known in the art at the time of the invention, as further evidenced by Ramasubramani. Therefore, would have been an obvious modification to the aforementioned system, as disclosed by Lundberg Patel, and Narayanaswamy, for one of ordinary skill in the art.

In an analogous art, Ramasubramani discloses network gateway that provides access to wire line network for wireless mobile communication devices via conversion of data packets, (column 1, lines 30-47 and column 4, lines 1-18). One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to implement this modification, so as to couple users of wireless devices to wire line networks (i.e. Internet) in an efficient and cost effective manner, (Ramasubramani column 2, lines 19-21).

Claims 5-7 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Lundberg Patel, and Narayanaswamy and Ramasubramani, as applied to claims above, and further in view of Bruner et al. (US Patent Application Publication 2002/0138625), hereinafter referred to as Bruner.

In reference to claim 5 Lundberg, Patel, Narayanaswamy, and Ramasubramani show substantial features of the claimed invention. However, the references fail to explicitly to show mobile server, wherein the master server portion and the virtual server portion each comprise: Web-page data; client data; and server data, wherein when the wireless communication device is in communication with one of the base stations, the support node to provide an update to the client data in the master server portion, the update buffered the virtual server portion. Nonetheless, this modification to the

aforementioned method, as disclosed by Lundberg, Patel, Narayanaswamy, and Ramasubramani, would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention as further evidenced by Bruner.

Bruner discloses a method for remote users to access Internet information from remote locations through a mobile web server (paragraph [0011], lines 1-14). Bruner further discloses mobile server as claimed in claim 2 wherein the master server portion and the virtual server portion each comprise: Web-page data; client data; and server data, wherein when the wireless communication device is in communication with one of the base stations, the support node to provide an update to the client data in the master server portion, the update buffered the virtual server portion, (paragraph [0023], lines 1-20; paragraph [0024], lines 1-17; paragraph [0078], lines 1-6 and paragraph [0079], lines 1-14). One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated by to implement this modification, so as to provide communications to users where communications are limited, expensive or intermittent and thereby increasing method efficiency (Bruner paragraph [0011], lines 1-14).

In reference to claims 6-7, Lundberg, Patel, and Narayanaswamy, Ramasubramani, and Bruner explicitly show the limitations, (Bruner paragraph [0023], lines 1-20; paragraph [0024], lines 1-17; paragraph [0078], lines 1-6 and paragraph [0079], lines 1-14).

Claims 8-9 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Lundberg as applied to claims above, and further in view of Tomoike et al. (US Patent 6,016,318), hereinafter referred to as Tomoike.

In reference to claim 8 Lundberg shows substantial features of the claimed invention. However, the reference fails to explicitly to show the mobile server, wherein the mobile server has a private network address and a public network address associated therewith, and wherein: the support node to route data packets that have the public network address as a destination address to the virtual server portion; the support node to route data packets that have the private network address as a destination address to the master server portion; and the support node to route data packets that have a network address of the virtual server portion to the virtual server portion. Nonetheless, this modification to the aforementioned server, as disclosed by Lundberg, would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention, as further evidenced by Tomoike.

Tomoike discloses a virtual private network system over a public mobile data network and Virtual LAN in which the data packets having the public address as the destination address comprise the client request, the data packets having the private network address as the destination address comprise updates to client data, and the data packets having the network address of the virtual server portion comprise updates to server data intended for the virtual server portion, (column 1, line 60 to column 2, line 13; column 3, line 10-25; column 5, line 35-67; column 7, line 10-17; and column 7, line 42-49). One of ordinary skill in the art would have been so motivated to implement this

modification to the aforementioned server, so as to extend the functionality of the mobile data terminal having one IP address and one public network address to be connected, thereby increasing system ease of use, (Tomoike column 2, lines 8-11).

In reference to claim 9, Lundberg, and Tomoike explicitly show the limitations, (Tomoike column 1, line 60 to column 2, line 13; column 3, line 10-25; column 5, line 35-67; column 7, line 10-17; and column 7, line 42-49).

Claims 17, 21-25 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Lundberg and Patel as applied to claims above, and further in view of Bruner et al. (US Patent Application Publication 2002/0138625), hereinafter referred to as Bruner.

In reference to claim 17, Lundberg and Patel show substantial features of the claimed invention. However, the reference fails to explicitly to show the method further comprising: receiving, at the support node, the client request comprising data packets addressed to the mobile server; identifying the client request by the support node as being directed to the mobile server; and routing, by the support node, the client request to the virtual server portion over the data network. Nonetheless, this modification to the aforementioned method, as disclosed by Lundberg and Patel, would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention as further evidenced by Bruner.

Bruner discloses a method for remote users to access Internet information from remote locations through a mobile web server (paragraph [0011], lines 1-14). Bruner further discloses the method further comprising: receiving, at the support node, the client request comprising data packets addressed to the mobile server; identifying the client request by the support node as being directed to the mobile server; and routing, by the support node, the client request to the virtual server portion over the data network, (paragraph [0023], lines 1-20; paragraph [0024], lines 1-17; paragraph [0078], lines 1-6 and paragraph [0079], lines 1-14). One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated by to implement this modification so as to, provide communications to users where communications are limited, expensive or intermittent and thereby increasing method efficiency (Bruner paragraph [0011], lines 1-14).

In reference to claims 21-25, Lundberg, Patel and Bruner explicitly show the limitations, (Bruner paragraph [0023], lines 1-20; paragraph [0024], lines 1-17; paragraph [0078], lines 1-6 and paragraph [0079], lines 1-14).

Claims 26-27 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Lundberg, Patel, and Bruner as applied to claims above, and further in view of Tomoike et al. (US Patent 6,016,318), hereinafter referred to as Tomoike.

In reference to claim 26, Lundberg, Patel, and Bruner show substantial features of the claimed invention. However, the reference fails to explicitly to show the method as claimed in claim 14 wherein the mobile server has a private network address and a

Art Unit: 2153

public network address associated therewith, and wherein the method further comprises a support node: routing data packets that have the public network address as a destination address to the virtual server portion; routing data packets that have the private network address as a destination address to the master server portion; and routing data packets that have a network address of the virtual server portion to the virtual server portion. Nonetheless, this modification to the aforementioned server, as disclosed by Lundberg, Patel, and Bruner, would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention, as further evidenced by Tomoike.

Tomoike discloses a virtual private network system over a public mobile data network and Virtual LAN wherein the mobile server has a private network address and a public network address associated therewith, and wherein the method further comprises a support node: routing data packets that have the public network address as a destination address to the virtual server portion; routing data packets that have the private network address as a destination address to the master server portion; and routing data packets that have a network address of the virtual server portion to the virtual server portion, (column 1, line 60 to column 2, line 13; column 3, line 10-25; column 5, line 35-67; column 7, line 10-17; and column 7, line 42-49). One of ordinary skill in the art would have been so motivated to implement this modification to the aforementioned server, so as to extend the functionality of the mobile data terminal having one IP address and one public network address to be connected, thereby increasing system ease of use, (Tomoike column 2, lines 8-11).

In reference to claims 21-25, Lundberg, Patel, Bruner, and Tomoike explicitly show the limitations, (Tomoike column 1, line 60 to column 2, line 13; column 3, line 10-25; column 5, line 35-67; column 7, line 10-17; and column 7, line 42-49)

Claims 29-30 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Lundberg, Patel, and Ramasubramani as applied to claims above, and further in view of Tomoike et al. (US Patent 6,016,318), hereinafter referred to as Tomoike.

In reference to claim 26, Lundberg, Patel, and Ramasubramani show substantial features of the claimed invention. However, the reference fails to explicitly to show method as claimed in claim 28 wherein the server has a private network address and a public network address associated therewith, and wherein the method further comprises the wireless communication device transmitting a request to activate the server services, and in response to an activation, the support node routes data packets received from client devices that have the public network address as a destination address to the virtual server portion.. Nonetheless, this modification to the aforementioned server, as disclosed by Lundberg, Patel, and Ramasubramani, would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention, as further evidenced by Tomoike.

Tomoike discloses a virtual private network system over a public mobile data network and Virtual LAN wherein the mobile server has a private network address and a public network address associated therewith, and wherein method as claimed in

Art Unit: 2153

claim 28 wherein the server has a private network address and a public network address associated therewith, and wherein the method further comprises the wireless communication device transmitting a request to activate the server services, and in response to an activation, the support node routes data packets received from client devices that have the public network address as a destination address to the virtual server portion, (column 1, line 60 to column 2, line 13; column 3, line 10-25; column 5, line 35-67; column 7, line 10-17; and column 7, line 42-49). One of ordinary skill in the art would have been so motivated to implement this modification to the aforementioned server, so as to extend the functionality of the mobile data terminal having one IP address and one public network address to be connected, thereby increasing system ease of use, (Tomoike column 2, lines 8-11).

In reference to claim 30, Lundberg, Patel, Ramasubramani, and T explicitly show the limitations, (Tomoike column 1, line 60 to column 2, line 13; column 3, line 10-25; column 5, line 35-67; column 7, line 10-17; and column 7, line 42-49)


Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to LaShanya R Nash whose telephone number is (571)272-3957. The examiner can normally be reached on 9am-5pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Glenton Burgess can be reached on (571)272-3949. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

LaShanya Nash
AU 2153
November 29, 2004



GLENTON B. BURGESS
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER
TECHNOLOGY CENTER 2100